







carats, or very nearly two ounces troy. For two days afterward he was unable to eat

anything, and came very near dying of sheer excitement. This superb crystal, of a slightly yellowish tinge, is now known as the "Stewart" and is numbered among the product and the methods they adopt for concealing stones, by swallowing them and otherwise, are so ingenious as frequently to defeat the extraordinary system of physical search practised daily by the authorities in charge.

There is something fascinating about the very condensation of riches that a diamond of size represents. To hold between your thumb and finger a gem no bigger than a

walnut that is worth a cool \$1,000,000 is a pleasure positively rapturous. Gold is precious, but \$15,000 worth of it would weigh considerably over 100 pounds, and you

It would be worth paying a good price for the privilege of once handling the big star diamond dust. He tried in the same refined way to get rid of Col. Phayre, the British resident in his dominions who had interfered with his sanguinary pleasures to some extent. But the colonel did not die, and the Galka's attempt upon his life re-

This stone was found in a rivulet a short distance north of the Rio Plata, Portugal—which is the size of a goose egg and weighs eleven ounces, still uncut, being valued at no less a sum than \$25,000,000.

Brazil, by three outlawed criminals, who handed it over to the governor of the district and received a remission of their sentences in return. Subsequently the gem was sent to Lisbon and deposited in the Portuguese treasury where

it now is. However, the authorities will not consent to show it to any one, and grave doubts are expressed by experts as to its being a genuine diamond, the notion being suggested that it has been found not to be

The German Apple Councillor Boireis of Portugal may not lose the financial credit that is given by the possession of a \$25,000,000 gem. One theory held is that it is in reality a white topaz.

Helmsstadt, who died in 1808, had a white topaz as big as an ostrich egg, which he always claimed and many believed to be a diamond. After his death it could not be found, and it was thought that he destroyed

**The Famous Koh-i-Noor.**

mautic histories, but none of them approaches in this respect the "Koh-i-noor," now among the royal jewels of England. Tradition traces it back 6000 years to a piece of glass and sold for a pinnit. The "Akbar Shah" diamond was in the Mogul emperors' jewel collection up to the time of Shah Jehan, who had it engraved with beautifully executed Arabic inscriptions. It then disappeared for hundreds of years.

semi-mythical source, but it is known to have been the property of the rajas of Malwa for many generations before. In 1304 the Sultan Ala-ud-din—himself the actual original of the Arabian Knights' hero—overcame the two rajas in battle and captured, and turned up in Turkey a short time ago. At one time it formed one of the eyes of the peacock that adorned the jewelled throne, valued at \$100,000,000, which was captured by that bad man, Nadir Shah.

Among other celebrated diamonds is the "Matan" which is one of the very biggest ever discovered, having the shape of an egg.

the throne as emperor of Hindostan when his country was invaded and his capital city, Delhi, was taken by the Persian Nadir Shah. The greedy conqueror promptly cabbaged all the jewels in the Delhi treasury, but the famous Koh-i-noor was missing. A

Nearly as large is the "Nizam," which weighs 340 carats and is worth \$1,000,000. Like the "Matani," it is uncut. It belongs to the Nizam of Hyderabad and was found

At the death of the Persian warrior Nadir the Koh-i-noor passed into the hands of his son and successor, Shah Rokh, who was soon after overthrown. Aza Mahomet, the "Great Table" diamond weighed 242 carats, but disappeared in the Indian wars in the Golconda mines. It is almond-shaped and originally weighed 440 carats, but was broken by an accident in the year of the Indian mutiny.

Near where the "Braganza" stone was found, in Brazil, was also discovered the "Regent of Portugal," now the property of the government, which weighs 215 karats

and encircled with a diamond of paste, thus making a receptacle into which boiling oil was poured. But even this did not induce Shah Rokh to give up the Koh-i-noor. He died soon after in consequence of his injuries, and gave the gem that had brought

The Cape mines were themselves discovered in a very curious way. A man named O'Reilly stopped over night at the house of a colonist named Van Newkirk and during the evening noticed a little daughter of the family playing with some bright pebbles on

Shah to his grandson, Shah Zaman, to whom it did not bring any good fortune, for Shah Zaman was deposed from the throne and had his eyes put out by his brother,

Shah Shuja. Shah Aman was shut up in a solitary prison cell for many years, where he concealed the Koh-i-noor in the plaster of the wall. By the merest accident an officer of the guard scratched his hand upon one

A trip to some settlement back in the woods, a few miles from the salt water, at Dewatto, reveals some of the hardships which some of our new-comers have passed through during the past winter. They will

He withdrew to the court of Runjit Singh for protection, but Runjit wanted the Kohinoor and persecuted Shuja and starved Shuja's wife until he got it. Runjit had it set in a bracelet, and it was confiscated at the time of the British conquest. I can still remember how they measured the snow until it was four feet deep, and then quit measuring; how it took two men two days to go three miles and get a sack of flour, carrying it on their backs; how one woman with three little children wintered

the close of the great Indian mutiny an  
sent to England. It weighed 186 carats and  
was reduced to 106 carats by recutting.  
Though not of the very finest water, hav-  
ing a slightly grayish tinge, it is worth  
\$800,000.

**Another Great Diamond,**  
brought by Nadir Shah from the sack of Delhi, is the "Taj-e-mah," or "Mountain of Light," now in all probability the finest

gem in the Persian treasury, where it has ever since remained. It was considered an important item in the \$200,000,000 worth of treasures taken from the emperor of China after the British took it away.

hindustan. After Aurang's death it was exported from Shah Rokh by torture. It is set at present in one of a pair of bracelets worn on occasions of state by the present Shah of Persia, the other bracelet being set with a diamond of 186 carats known as the "Sea

of Light," a rose-cut gem that was also carried off from Delhi by Nadir Shah.

**The Biggest Diamond**

of which anything is positively known is, as mentioned in the "Great Mogul's Jewels," a diamond of 180 carats, which, if it were used for the purpose of transmitting light, would be able to illuminate a distance of two miles away. In the course of a dozen centuries, he dared to believe, news would be printed by electrical agency on rolls of paper for prompt and convenient distribution, and that facsimile transmission by wire would then be accomplished fact.

of rather was, the Great Mogul." It was found in the year 1650 at the mines within the territory of the Nizam of Hyderabad, known as the Golconda diggings, and such of its history as is known is remarkably

romantic. It fell first into the hands of a dealer in jewels named Jemla, who was so rich that he was said to count his diamonds by the sack. He gave it as a propitiatory offering, on the then Mogul emperor of Hun-

One day last week L. C. Ballard of Farmingdale got a letter from the post office which was written by his uncle, the late Capt. Loring Ballard, in 1866. The letter was written to a man who was a sailor, and

The stone may be said to have witnessed a great many dreadful tragedies, including the murder by poison and otherwise of a majority of the princes of the court at Delhi by the hands of their own immediate relatives, and finally it saw Shah Jahan deposed

by his own son. At Lung-zeh, and made a prisoner for years at his palace. The usurper permitted his father to retain most of his jewels, among them the "Great Mogul." However, apparently with a notion of possessing himself of them, Lung-zeh ex-

Several times asked Shah Jehan to lend them to him. Shah Jehan, perceiving what was meant, was very wroth, and finally declared that he would pound all his jewels up in a mortar. He would have done it, too, had

The "Great Muzul" is thought to have been stolen at the sack of Delhi and broken up into two or more stones to conceal its identity. It is thought by an authority writing in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* [New York Weekly.]

Stranger (in Brooklyn)—Where are all those gentlemen going?

Resident—They are going to bid farewell to a popular missionary to China who has

The "Orion" itself is one of the finest and

The Unexpected Happens Again.  
[Brooklyn Life.]  
"Wasn't that a very big fellow that just

The thief took the gem to Madras, where he sold it for \$10,000. Subsequently it fell into the hands of a diamond trader, who went to Amsterdam to sell it. There he met the Russian, who was waiting for the gem.

Effective.  
[Chicago Times.]  
"Grindstone, have you ever tried a raw onion as a remedy for sleeplessness?"

trader. This magnificent gift appeased the anger of Katherine, and the diamond is now the principal ornament of the imperial crown.







## Boston Weekly Globe.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1890.

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

THE DAILY GLOBE—One copy, per month, 50 cents; per year, \$6.00. Postage prepaid.  
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No good that has been truly met, even though it be in the midst of mistakes, shall, in any degree of life, be wholly lost.—(A. D. T. Whitney.)

## THE WISDOM OF SHACABAC.

SHACABAC, surnamed "The Wayfarer," flourished about the year 1298 of the hebra, eminent in his own field as poet, philosopher and traveler, he is little, if at all, known to the western world. "He thought and spoke much," says one biographer, "but ALAN had blessed him with the divine faculty of repose, and he wrote but little."

American readers, always interested in new forms of philosophy, may find food for thought in the following aphorisms, never before published in English. "Love thyself, and so shall thy passion be returned," was the keynote of the SHACABAC system of ethics, to which he adhered faithfully throughout life. Thus he counsels mercy: Be merciful to all creatures, even the least worthy. Kick not the sleeping tiger in his path, or go thy way to the sea is wide enough for him and for thee.

Utter no evil, not even of the dumb beasts. If thy horse offend thee, put him away from thee, and when thou sellest him, speak only of his good parts.

Give the green apple to thy little brother. Be not angry with thy creditors if they importune thee. It is better to forgive and forget them.

Love not a woman for her riches; but loving first the riches, thou shalt learn in time to love her for their sake.

In choosing a wife, disdain not youth nor beauty; for these are things that time will cure.

To be constant in love to one is good; to be constant to many is great.

Be not vindictive. If a man slander thee, slay him not, but rather take civil action, to smother him in damages. A good name is a source of treasure to its owner.

Dispute not with thy neighbor if his hens permeate thy garden, but bid them welcome and give them shelter, so shall thou have fresh-laid eggs for thy breakfast.

Tempt not thy neighbor with the wine cup, lest he fall; but if thy neighbor offer thee to drink, refuse him not, lest thou give him needless pain.

Be not over hasty in returning favors; nevertheless, if by repaying small favors thou art likely to receive other and larger ones, let not false modesty stay thy gratitude.

A bad character is better than none at all. Rather behave badly than have men say of thee, "Lo, he knoweth not how to behave."

Let not thy friend importune thee for advice, but freely give it him on all occasions, even ere he hath time to ask thee for it.

Nevertheless, in giving counsel, strive to make it profitable to thyself also. And thereby hangeth a parable.

A certain young dervish once came to SHACABAC, the wayfarer, saying: "How shall I become rich?" "Follow me," replied the wise man, "and I will teach thee in six easy lessons, at one sequin per lesson." The young man, joyfully complying, paid the money and sat at the feet of SHACABAC. But when the course was over he cried out: "Bismillah! O SHACABAC, thou hast taught me naught." "Nay," returned the sage, "I have taught thee how to strike a flat for six sequins. Goto, ungrateful one!" And the ungrateful one went on.

AMASA R. SEWALL.

WOMAN'S WORK AND WAGES.

Part five of the 30th annual report of the Massachusetts bureau of labor statistics just issued affords just the kind of figures that have long been wanting in this State, and will prove of invaluable service to the advocates of equal industrial rights and privileges for women.

This report contains a valuable fund of interesting facts regarding wages in general, the weekly payment movement and comparisons which belong to the science of statistics. It is shown that American wages do not make the flattering showing which the high protectionists are holding up, when the women and children, with their lamentably poor remuneration, are taken into the account.

It is this point—the disparity of wages between males and females doing the same work, and the poor pay of women generally—that is of chief interest to the friends of woman's advancement.

Taking the lowest rate of wages for the first comparison of relative male and female pay, it appears that of actual wages paid, 248,200 employees of both sexes 8.90 per cent. of all males receive less than \$5 a week, 4.35 per cent. less than \$6, and 6.77 per cent. less than \$7. About one-fifth of all males average less than \$1 per day. (The females working at this low scale of wages command 72.94 per cent. of all the workers. No intelligent reader will fail to realize what this fact means.

In the higher scale of wages we find that 11.21 per cent. of all males receive \$9 but under \$10 per week, 13.71 per cent. \$10 but under \$12, 19.37 per cent. \$12 but under \$15, and 12.49 per cent. \$15 or over. These males, who comprise 67.78 per cent. or nearly two-thirds of all males, receive \$1.50 or more per day. Only 10.26 per cent. of the females employed are paid similar wages. As the scale of wages rises the number of females enjoying them grows steadily less. Of a total of 7257 workers receiving \$20 a week and over only 208 are females.

The figures simply show that in the employments in which the very lowest wages are paid women constitute over 70 per cent. of the workers, while in the employments where as high as \$20 a week are paid they constitute hardly over 3 per cent.

In addition to all this is the humiliating fact that in the same occupations, standing side by side with men, the females are paid less wages for the same work, or what amounts to the same thing, a woman of 20 years or upwards is made to work side by side with a boy of 10 at the same wages.

Women are compelled, then, to fill most of the cheap places, and paid less wages for the same work at that. We have no hesitation in saying that this is an indefensible injustice, and one so gross as to shame civilization.

Why do legislators sit passively under such conditions of sex in the matter of work and wages? Simply because they know that the women carry no votes, and

that more sentiment, however just, can neither seat nor unseat a politician. But it will not always be thus.

## ANY ONE CAN BECOME AN AGENT.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE desires an agent in every village and town in the United States to introduce its attractive features among families.

If you are an agent of any publication, it will pay you to write to THE WEEKLY GLOBE for agents' rates.

If there is no agent in your town, you will become an agent yourself to introduce THE WEEKLY GLOBE into all the families. Your little boy or girl could earn a good deal of spending money by getting subscribers to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

If you cannot introduce THE WEEKLY GLOBE yourself, you will speak to one of your family or friends about becoming an agent to do so?

Send for new rates to agents. They are largest and the most liberal.

## DISEASE IN MILK.

It is not a pleasant thought that the milk which one receives delivered at the door every morning may contain the germs of fatal disease, but the prevalence of pleuropneumonia in cows and the danger thereby resulting justifies a word of warning. The Massachusetts State cattle commission has lately published a report which, while urging precautions in the use of milk, will tend to quiet the fears of those who have been led to exaggerate the danger.

Tuberculosis in cattle is the same disease as consumption in the human family. It is estimated that about five cows in every 1000 are afflicted with it. There is now no doubt that animals may contract tuberculosis by close association with consumptive persons; hence, no person afflicted with consumption should ever be allowed near cows. It is equally certain that contagion may be carried from the cows to human beings through the use of diseased milk or the meat of tuberculous cows when imperfectly cooked. Hence it is well to avoid very rare beef, and to boil all milk before using it, in order that disease germs, if present, may be destroyed. This danger, however, while a genuine one, is often exaggerated. Even if tuberculous milk is used without boiling, the chances are that it will not impart the disease to a healthy person. Very young children and persons of delicate constitution are in the greatest danger, yet as the disease germs are likely to be destroyed by the acids of the stomach, there is a good chance of escape, especially in view of the fact that the milk of a tuberculous cow is usually much diluted with the milk of healthy cows.

Upon the farmers there rests a great responsibility. At the first appearance of coughing the cow should be separated from the rest of the herd until it is ascertained whether she is suffering from tuberculosis or only a common cold. If the former, the animal must be killed and buried at once. Above all, she must be kept where her expectorations will not fall upon the food of other cattle, for it is this that contagion is mainly propagated. The custom of keeping cows in filthy, ill-ventilated barns is doubtless responsible for most of the tuberculosis. Cows need pure air as much as human beings do, and to deprive them of it is to expose them to pulmonary disease.

The cattle commission, while wishing to quiet any undue alarm, earnestly recommends the thorough cooking of both beef and milk, as a precautionary measure.

GRADUATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Graduation means to the student the step beyond a boundary, whether he leave one school for another or step forth to enter upon the work of the world. It marks a crisis in his life, and it is fitting that the occasion be commemorated. Are our present "exhibitions" the wisest way?

The "exhibition" doubtless originated in the desire of teachers and committees to "exhibit" to parents the work of the pupils under their charge. What is the result of this system today? Three, and even four months before the end of the school year, the scholars begin to talk about the great event, and the teacher realizes with a sigh that the season of warm weather and weariness has come again with its additional toll of worry. Unless the class is to be graduated in so small that each member can have a part, the all-important question of "Who is to appear upon the platform?" arises at the outset, and no matter what method of settling the question is employed, there is sure to become heart-burning and twinges of envy.

Then comes the weary work for the teacher of the selection of recitations and of suitable subjects for essays, or of the preparation of the model lesson with laboratory experiments.

The purpose of the "exhibition," it must be remembered, is to exhibit the school work of the pupils. Is this done? The amount of time devoted to elocution in schools is very small. To make a creditable appearance upon the platform, the pupil must employ the spare afternoon hours of his teacher, or must secure private instruction. In either case his recitation is not an exhibit of the regular school work.

A literary effort worthy to be presented before an audience of size is not to be expected from the average young student. But literary efforts are demanded, and the result is that the essay, often on some hitherto untold subject, is written under the teacher's supervision, would not be recognized in its stage form as the crude effort of a first hand. In again the work presented is not the regular school work.

Or take the model lesson which now has a prominent place in exhibition programmes. It is indeed a model lesson! If the teacher could have such recitations daily in the schoolroom his lot would indeed be cast in Elysian fields!

Another factor which counts against the present exercises of graduation is the attendant expense. The money put into dresses, photographs and a reception is often no small sum, and a very serious tax upon the purses of the majority of pupils. It takes more courage than the average young person possesses to decline to do what his classmates do, and occasional cases occur where pupils leave school before graduation to escape the expense, which they do not like to refuse.

The fault of the present system can be laid at no one door. Teachers, parents, students and committees all have a hand in a desire to "show off." The chief demand for exhibitions comes, however, from the parents.

A means of escape from the evils of the present system—from the overwork of the teachers and the rivalry of the scholars; from the attendant excitement, the expense, and the exhibition of work that does not represent the school work—would seem to be found in the method of celebration that is becoming popular, though slowly, in both schools and colleges. Instead of listening to platitudes, or to the settlement by a calvary boys' "true solution" of the knotty ethical and social problems

which have vexed the wise for generations, the graduating class and the audience are invited to listen to the words of some man who has made his mark in the world, and who has something wise, helpful or witty to say to these new aspirants for fame.

The ranks of educators, clergymen, lawyers and statesmen are full of men who could and would aid in this reform. If parents should ask for the change teachers would acquiesce only too gladly, and pupils would be graduated with some inspiring words ringing in their ears.

MABEL S. CLARKE.

ALIEN LAND OWNERSHIP.

A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives at Washington to prohibit aliens from acquiring a title to or owning lands within the United States.

The movers of this bill report that certain members of Europe, principally Englishmen, have acquired and now own some 21,000,000 acres of land in the United States. This is considerably more than the total area of Ireland.

How the agents of these gentlemen smile when they hear indignant Americans denouncing the landlord system of Ireland, while in their own land another Ireland is fenced in and staked off for possibly many of the same victims who have left Ireland to escape the tyranny of rack-renting landlords.

If the evils of land monopoly are more numerous in Ireland than they are liable to become in this country it is only because discriminatory laws abroad add to its effects. But what is called the British landlord system prevails in this country, and only loses its worst terrors through the better general circumstances of our situation. The evil of that system resides in permitting any man to monopolize vast tracts of the public domain for purely speculative purposes, irrespective of occupation, cultivation and use.

Even in Great Britain the landed aristocracy have a certain sense of honor which impels them to utilize their great tracts of land for parks, hunting grounds and stock raising. But when they come to this country their purchased tracts are not utilized at all, but held for speculation, while honest settlers and tillers are excluded. They have another Ireland in pickle, which nobody must touch till they or their successors get ready to squeeze some more victims.

The whole system is wrong, and sooner or later laws must be enacted limiting the number of broad acres of new soil, which can be fenced in and held for purely speculative purposes.

TWO MONTHS FOR 10 CENTS.

The above offer is made to introduce THE WEEKLY GLOBE to families where its value as a weekly family magazine is unknown. It gives every family an opportunity to receive eight successive issues, and thereby really know the number and excellence of its qualities to interest each member of the household. No family can tell with any certainty, by examination of a sample of any one issue, whether any publication is just the one he seeks.

Try THE WEEKLY GLOBE eight successive weeks for only 10 cents. That 10 cents will pay you handsomely.

Ten cents will give you two complete novels that would cost you, at the book-stores or news-stands, at least 25 cents.

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The same 10 cents will provide your family with reading as valuable as that of the leading monthlies, and you will receive it four times, instead of once, a month. Magazine authors contribute some of their best works to THE WEEKLY GLOBE. They write papers on history, biography, science, art, society and politics; and they, in signed articles, discuss current topics of the day. Magazine authors contribute regularly to THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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EDITORIAL POINTS.

Mrs. JENNINGS-MILLER is about to be given a great reception in London. She is received enthusiastically by the best circles. This looks very promising for dress reform. As soon as it becomes fashionable at her, it seems that the masses among school children.

A Messiah has been announced among the Indians, and is securing, through his followers, a great deal of treasure to help establish his coming kingdom. The negro Messiah of last summer will be called to mind, also. See newspaper, the Illinois white Messiah. The supply of the impostor is greatly in excess of the demand.

We already have individual British landlords in this country who draw as much as \$200,000 a year from American tenants as rent. These alien landlords retain absolutely nothing for the tax they levy upon this country. When will the people wake up to the utter injustice of permitting them to play L. leech in this way?

The Maine committee on taxation finds that the average tract of 100 acres of timber land in that State pays a tax of only 22 cents a year. Fine tree lands equaling in area Massachusetts and Connecticut combined pay only \$10,000 a year. Small wonder that there is timber and land monopoly in Maine. A judicious application of the law to these idle lands rather than for the speculators to hold.

Has the despised English sparrow been silenced, after all? Write in the Transcript recalls the years when the trees were stripped of verdure by caterpillars and canker worms, and declares that the English sparrow should be credited with the beautiful green which now clothes the boughs. If the sparrows do really enjoy canker worms as a regular diet, all will be forgiven.

We learn from the Transatlantic that a German chemist, Dr. Victor Mink, maintains in a recently published book that the fibre of wood, cellulose, is destined to play an important part in feeding humanity. Bread is the bill for my new book on cellulose, and contains a large proportion of cellulose, and that is indeed a some process for reducing these products to flour. But who would think of looking for such as he had learned to substitute on shavings needn't have died after all.

THE FIRST ALALATA OF PETRARCH.

(Olive Tree in the Academy.)  
 Lady, I have written thee this little  
 That thou in any fashion,  
 Soon as thou shalt read it, in that lovely passion  
 Whence from my heart all other longings fly.  
 Wouldst thou fair thoughts I could with words express  
 And make thee know the love I have for thee,  
 I saw thy face flower with pity of mine;  
 But, once my love has signified to thee,  
 Then will I have my wish, and thou shalt see,  
 And knowest how I love thee, and how true,  
 Thus have I lost what most I wished in thee,  
 That will I do with me quite  
 Which should thy sweet and radiant eyes in  
 Night  
 My heart is all in thee, and I must die.

## REDFERN'S NEW IDEAS.

NEW YORK, June 14.—The recent dramatization of a portion of the career of the unfortunate "Maid of Orleans," and the assumption of the leading role by the greatest of French actresses, has suggested to me a unique idea, which I have embodied in the following sketch, which I call a Joan d'Arc costume. (See figure 1.)



FIGURE 1.

As will be seen, it is very elegant and artistic in every detail. The material is a fine white cashmere, embroidered with silver thread. The skirt is slashed into panels, between which, in front and at the sides, appear a petticoat of silver gray flannel or corded silk. The bodice is of the gray silk, with a collar and vest of cashmere, the latter of which has a very large fleur-de-lis framed in arabesques of silver braid, and is girded by a band of silver tinsel ribbon, with a strap attachment from which depend the tassels, which give a better taste, and which nobody must touch till they or their successors get ready to squeeze some more victims.

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 Thus have I lost what most I wished in thee,  
 That will I do with me quite  
 Which should thy sweet and radiant eyes in  
 Night  
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Suspiciously Cordial.

Miss Honesuckle (in some tripodation)  
 Here's the bill for my new book on cellulose, and contains a large proportion of cellulose, and that is indeed a some process for reducing these products to flour. But who would think of looking for such as he had learned to substitute on shavings needn't have died after all.

Accommodating.

Traveler (in a bantering tone)—I say, landlord, what makes you call this wine Bordeaux?

Landlord (good-humoredly)—Oh, I am not very particular: sometimes I label it Burgundy—when required!



FIGURE 2.

What is the reason for this? To control of your children? No, I have to engage a lawyer, enter in the Probate Court, and how much would it cost me? I don't want a divorce; I only want a separation, as my church will not recognize a divorce.

A petition will have to be brought in the Probate Court; you will need counsel. It is not to be said what the cost will be, as circumstances of the case may make it much or little.

A Bill of Sale.

I own a business valued at about \$2000, on which there is a mortgage of \$50. An attachment for \$50 has been placed on the same. A party comes forward and pays off the attachment and mortgage and takes him a bill of sale of the business. Can another party, whom I may owe, place an attachment on the business, the party holding the bill of sale having gone away, leaving me in charge? Must the sale be recorded?

A bill of sale need not be recorded unless it is to secure a loan. If you are still carrying on the business in your own name you run the risk of having the place attached as your property, standing in the name of the person holding the bill of sale.

Fourth of July is a National Holiday. 2 No.

In the Fourth of July a national holiday, has it ever been made by Congress? Is there a law for running a factory on a holiday?

BACH'LER BILL PHERLOSER-PHIZES AGIN.

Does a fellow good, I'll have.  
 Ever once in a while,  
 For make his conscience over,  
 In a thurder gale,  
 En see when 'bout his light's bent,  
 En what he's kept it hid,  
 En what he's ben on en don do,  
 En what he's left undid.

In short, to look along the line  
 En what he's on en sight,  
 En see just what he's got in mind,  
 En what he's ben on en don do,  
 En what he's left undid.

In short, to look along the line  
 En what he's on en sight,  
 En see just what he's got in mind,  
 En what he's ben on en don do,  
 En what he's left undid.

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